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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 8 of its resolution 59/109 of 3 December 2004, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that have ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
September 2003-July 2005

State	*Date*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a). Activities relating to Annex 2 States			
Australia	2003-2005	Since the 2003 Article XIV Conference, Australia has conducted outreach activities and continues to do so in those Annex 2 States that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, in order to encourage them to do so. These include **China, Indonesia, Pakistan** and **the United States of America**.**	
Canada	September 2004-April 2005	Canada provided assistance to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2003 Article XIV Conference Final Declaration (Article XIV Conference Special Representative) prior to his planned visits to **China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the United States of America** and **Viet Nam**.	
European Union	2004	The EU Presidency made demarches in the course of 2004 in **Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of)** and **Israel** in order to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Finland	29 September 2003	During the political consultations between Finland and China in Helsinki, Finland urged **China** to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	

* Included are activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

** Names of targeted States or of forums in which the activities were undertaken are in bold type.

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
	September 2003-March 2005	Chosen by the ratifying States, Finland acted as the coordinator to promote cooperation, through informal consultations with all interested States, aimed at achieving further signature and ratification of the Treaty. In this capacity, Finland:	
		(1) Organized informal consultations with **all States signatories**, held meetings with **States that volunteered to assist the coordinator** in various regions and conducted bilateral discussions with a **number of States**;	
		(2) Organized visits for the Article XIV Conference Special Representative to **China, Pakistan** and **Viet Nam**.	The Article XIV Conference Special Representative reported to the States signatories on the results of these visits in informal consultations convened by the coordinator.
		(3) Initiated actions of the European Union for the purpose of promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.	The EU Presidency will inform the Secretariat of the EU activities in this regard.
	3-8 May 2004	During the visit by the Minister of Foreign Trade and Development of Finland to **Viet Nam**, the issue of the Treaty was taken up.	
	6 July 2004	Taking the opportunity of the visit of the President of Pakistan, Finland appealed to **Pakistan** to join the Treaty without delay.	
	6-7 May 2005	At the Asia-Europe Meeting in Kyoto, Japan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of **Indonesia** and enquired about the status of the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia and encouraged Indonesia to ratify it soon.	

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
France	September 2003-May 2005	France maintained regular contacts with those **Annex 2 States that had yet to ratify the Treaty**. In discussions held during such contacts, France at every opportunity reminded those States of the importance France attached to the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Japan	September 2003-May 2005	Japan seized every opportunity to stress the importance of the Treaty's early entry into force and encourage Annex 2 States that had not yet signed/ratified to do so, specifically in the following meetings and other occasions: **• China** (1) A bilateral meeting between Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, at the Ninth Japan-China Security Dialogue (February 2004); (2) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to China, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). **• Colombia** (1) A bilateral meeting between Foreign Minister of Japan and Foreign Minister of Colombia, during the Colombian Foreign Minister's visit to Japan (March 2004); (2) A summit meeting between President of Colombia and Prime Minister of Japan (In a press release issued following the meeting, Colombia's intention to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible, while institutional and constitutional difficulty exists, was clearly expressed.) (April 2005);	

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
		(3) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Colombia, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	
		• Democratic People's Republic of Korea In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	
		• Egypt **(1) A bilateral meeting between Foreign Minister of Japan and Foreign Minister of Egypt, during the Japanese Foreign Minister's visit to Egypt (October 2003);**	
		(2) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Egypt, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	
		• India **(1) In a Japan-India foreign ministerial meeting held in Qindao, China (June 2004);**	
		(2) In a Japan-India foreign ministerial meeting held in New Delhi (August 2004);	
		(3) A bilateral meeting between Foreign Minister of Japan and Foreign Minister of India (November 2004);	
		(4) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to India, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
		• Indonesia (1) A bilateral meeting between Foreign Minister of Japan and Foreign Minister of Indonesia, at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation ministerial meeting held in Thailand (October 2003); (2) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Indonesia, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). **• Iran (Islamic Republic of)** (1) A bilateral meeting between Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan and Vice Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the 11th Japan-Iran vice-ministerial level talks held in Iran (November 2003); (2) A bilateral meeting between Director-General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Director-General for International Political Affairs of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, at the Japan-Iran Disarmament and Non-proliferation Consultations held in Tokyo (January 2004); (3) A bilateral meeting between Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan and Vice Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the Japan-Iran Disarmament and Non-proliferation Consultations held in Iran (July 2004); (4) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Iran, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
		• Israel **(1) A bilateral meeting between Special Assistant to the Foreign Minister of Japan and Deputy Director General for Strategic Affairs of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, during the Japanese Special Assistant's visit to Israel (May 2004);** **(2) A bilateral meeting between Director-General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Deputy Director General for Strategic Affairs of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, at the Japan-Israel Disarmament and Non-proliferation Consultations held in Tokyo (June 2004);** (3) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Israel, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). **• Pakistan** (1) A Japan-Pakistan foreign ministerial meeting held in Qindao, China (June 2004); (2) A bilateral meeting between Foreign Minister of Japan and President of Pakistan, during the Japanese Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan (August 2004); (3) A bilateral meeting between Foreign Minister of Japan and Foreign Minister of Pakistan (February 2005); (4) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Pakistan, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	

State	Date	Activities and contacts	Comments
		• United States of America (1) A bilateral meeting between Director-General for Arms Control and Scientific Affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the United States Undersecretary of State, at the Japan-United States Commission on Arms Control, Disarmament, and Verification held in Tokyo (where Japan explained its strong support for the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and strongly called for the United States continued moratorium on nuclear testing) (February and July 2004); (2) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the United States, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005). **• Viet Nam** (1) A bilateral meeting between Foreign Minister and Senior Foreign Vice-Minister of Japan, and Deputy Prime Minister of Viet Nam during Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Japan (September 2003); (2) A bilateral meeting between Foreign Minister of Japan and Foreign Minister of Viet Nam, at the Japan-ASEAN special summit held in Tokyo (December 2003); (3) At the "National Seminar on the CTBT" hosted by the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS), Japanese national experts on CTBT offered technical advice for Viet Nam's ratification of the Treaty, based on Japan's experience, especially in establishing Japan's national operation system (December 2003);	

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
		(4) A Japan-Viet Nam summit meeting held in Tokyo between Prime Minister of Japan and Prime Minister of Viet Nam (June 2004);	
		(5) Joint Ministerial Statement was issued at a Japan-Viet Nam foreign ministerial meeting held in Hanoi (where Japan reconfirmed with Viet Nam that it will complete, as soon as possible, its domestic procedures necessary to ratify the Treaty) (July 2004);	
		(6) In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to Viet Nam, urging early ratification of the Treaty (April 2005).	
	2004	Japan's Permanent Representative to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, in his capacity as the Chairperson of the Commission for 2004, made every effort to achieve the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April 2005	In the run-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the **11 States whose ratification is still required** for the Treaty to enter into force.	
Netherlands	September 2004–April 2005	The Article XIV Conference Special Representative was appointed to promote the entry into force of the CTBT. In the reporting period, the Article XIV Conference Special Representative visited the following Annex 2 States: **China, Pakistan** and **Viet Nam**.	The role of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative is to provide States signatories and non-signatories with information on the significance of the Treaty in the wider context of nuclear arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, with a view to promoting the early entry into force of the CTBT.

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
Norway	September 2003-July 2005	Norway has, wherever appropriate, included the CTBT in political bilateral consultations with **Annex 2 States**. Norway has contributed with voluntary funds to outreach activities which have benefited Annex 2 States such as **Egypt** and **Viet Nam**.	
Russian Federation	September 2003-May 2005	The Russian Federation carried out various démarches in the capitals of the **relevant States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty**, with a view to promoting the early entry into force of the CTBT.	Information on the outcome of those démarches was made available to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative.
Ukraine	September 2003-May 2005	Ukraine maintained regular contacts with **Annex 2 States that had yet to ratify the CTBT**. During relevant meetings, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance of the Treaty's early entry into force and ratification by those States.	
United Kingdom	23 June 2004	Contacts were made with Wang Ni, Deputy Head of the Nuclear Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **China**, within the context of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities.	Mr. Wang confirmed continuing Chinese support for the CTBT. Currently, consultations with experts and think tanks are under way.
	24 June 2004	Within the context of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities, contacts were made with Mr. Srivastava and Mr. Kurshid, respectively Deputy Secretary of Disarmament and International Security Affairs and Senior Member of the Congress Party of **India**.	Both Mr. Srivastava and Mr. Kurshid gave their assurance that India will not constitute an obstacle to the Treaty and will continue to maintain its moratorium on test explosions.
	30 June 2004	Rolliansyah Soemirat of International Security and Disarmament Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Indonesia**, was contacted within the framework of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities.	Though no timetable for ratification could be provided, it was reported that there has been progress in the preparation of legislation for ratification.

State	*Date*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	9 July 2004	Within the context of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities, a meeting was held with Prof. Vuong Huu Tan, Chairman, **Viet Nam** Atomic Energy Commission.	A National Steering Committee was set up to coordinate the ratification process in Viet Nam.
	14 July 2004	Within the context of the Article XIV Conference Special Representative's activities, a meeting was held with Nassir Hussein, Director General for Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Pakistan**.	Pakistan has no plan to sign at present.

State	*Date*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (b). Activities relating to non-Annex 2 States			
Australia	2003-2005	Since the 2003 Article XIV Conference, Australia has conducted outreach activities and continues to do so in those **non-Annex 2 States** (especially those in the **South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East geographical region**, e.g., **Thailand**) that have yet to sign and/or ratify, in order to encourage them to do so.	
	2005	Australia encouraged and assisted **Vanuatu** in its efforts to ratify the Treaty.	
Czech Republic	May-June 2005	The Czech Republic made a voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty of an equivalent of CZK 450 000 (€15 000). The objective of the voluntary contribution was to fund an information visit and a training-related meeting for expert representatives from **south-east European States (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** and **Serbia and Montenegro)** and **central Asian States (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan** and **Uzbekistan)** in order to further promote the Treaty.	The Czech voluntary contribution was used to organize two information visits to the PTS followed by training at the Czech National Data Centre: for expert representatives of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro in May 2005, and for experts from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in June 2005.
France	September 2003-May 2005	France maintained regular contacts with those **non-Annex 2 States that had yet to ratify the CTBT**. In discussions held during such contacts, France at every opportunity reminded those States of the importance France attached to the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State	*Date*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Japan	September 2003-May 2005	Japan encouraged **States that had not yet ratified the CTBT** to do so through, inter alia, the provision of technical assistance in the field of earthquake monitoring technology for the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS).	
Norway	September 2003-July 2005	Norway has, wherever appropriate, included the CTBT in political bilateral consultations with **non-Annex 2 States**. Norway has contributed with voluntary funds to outreach activities which have benefited Annex 2 States such as **Eritrea, the Sudan** and **the United Republic of Tanzania**.	
Netherlands	2004	The Netherlands undertook, during the period of its EU Presidency, démarches in **several States** to promote the Treaty's entry into force.	
	2005	The Netherlands sponsored the project **"PTS International Cooperation and Outreach Activities"**.	The purpose of the project was to enhance understanding of the CTBT by government stakeholders in some non-ratifying States in selected geographical regions (**Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean**, and **South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East**), thus assisting in their domestic process of ratification of the CTBT.
Ukraine	September 2003-May 2005	Ukraine maintained regular contacts with **non-Annex 2 Eastern Europe States** that had yet to ratify the CTBT. During relevant meetings, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance of the Treaty's early entry into force and ratification by those States.	
United Kingdom	March 2004	Contacts were made with **Saint Kitts and Nevis** to facilitate a PTS visit there.	A PTS visit was facilitated. Saint Kitts and Nevis signed the CTBT on 23 March 2004 and ratified it on 27 April 2005.

State	*Date*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	March 2004	In advance of the Executive Secretary's visit, contacts were initiated with Dr. Patricia E. J. Rodgers, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the **Bahamas**.	It was advised that signature and ratification of the CTBT by the Bahamas were under consideration. The Bahamas signed the Treaty on 4 February 2005.
	March 2004	In advance of the Executive Secretary's visit, contacts were made with Theresa Marshall, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Barbados**.	Barbados is sympathetic to the Treaty, but it is also concerned about the administrative burden inherent in international treaties.
	March 2004	In advance of the then-planned visit of the Executive Secretary, an appointment with relevant authorities of **Cuba** was sought.	No response was received. The Executive Secretary's mission was postponed.
	March 2004	In advance of the Executive Secretary's visit, contacts were initiated with Eden Charles, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Trinidad and Tobago**.	There was hope that Trinidad and Tobago would sign soon. The authorities expressed a particular interest in earthquake and meteorological monitoring.
	June 2004	Mr. Charles was contacted in a follow-up of the above-mentioned visit of the Executive Secretary.	The papers for signature are now in the pipeline of the legislature. However, there is a substantial backlog. Trinidad and Tobago expressed interest in hosting a regional seminar on the CTBT.
	December 2004	Within the framework of the Executive Secretary's visit, various officials were contacted in **Timor-Leste**.	The United Kingdom assisted in arranging meetings and provided logistical support for the Executive Secretary's visit.
	2005	The United Kingdom has been promoting CTBT ratification in **Vanuatu** through, inter alia, the funding of a lawyer in the Vanuatu Department of Foreign Affairs to provide support with regard to a number of treaty ratifications, including that of the CTBT.	These efforts are nearing fruition, since the United Kingdom High Commission in Port Vila, Vanuatu, informed the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom that the CTBT ratification bill was passed by the Parliament and only needed the President's Assent — a formality, which is expected soon.

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a). Global			
Australia	September 2003	Australia co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	September 2004	Australia co-sponsored the **General Assembly** on the CTBT.	
	23 September 2004	Australia attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement** issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by a further 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)".
	24 March 2005	Australia was endorsed as the CTBT Article XIV Coordinator for 2005-2006 and President-designate for the **2005 Article XIV Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT**, to be held in New York from 21-23 September 2005.	
	May 2005	In the lead-up to the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Australia urged **Brunei Darussalam**, **China**, **Egypt**, **Indonesia**, **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**, **Israel**, **Myanmar**, **Thailand**, **Timor-Leste**, and **Viet Nam** to sign and/or ratify the CTBT.	
Canada	September 2003	Canada co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	
	September 2003	Canada voted in favour of the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda*.	The resolution underlines the urgency of an early entry into force of the CTBT.

* Titles of resolutions and declarations are in italics.

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
	February 2004	Canada participated in the deliberations of the **CTBT Contact Group** and assisted the Article XIV Conference Special Representative.	
	March 2004	Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed the **Conference on Disarmament**.	In his address, the Minister reaffirmed Canada's support for the early entry into force of the CTBT and recalled that he had written to all his counterparts in States that had not yet ratified the Treaty, urging them to do so.
	September 2004	Canada co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	
	September 2004	Canada voted in favour of the revised **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution entitled *Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments*.	The resolution calls upon States to achieve early entry into force of the CTBT.
	23 September 2004	Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by a further 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
	May 2005	At the **2005 NPT Review Conference**, Canada submitted its report on the implementation of the NPT.	The report includes steps taken by Canada to fully implement the CTBT and promote its entry into force. In its national statement, Canada further called upon all States that had not yet become party, particularly those whose ratification is required for the CTBT's entry into force, to do so.

State	*Date*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
			In his closing remarks, Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament underlined that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty's entry into force, the top priority of successive Review Conferences, cannot be denied to the international community indefinitely. We will be consulting with other concerned States in preparation for this September's entry-into-force conference to ensure that this powerful instrument to counter horizontal and vertical proliferation is fully activated.
France		France seized every opportunity offered by multilateral forums (e.g., **United Nations, 2005 NPT Review Conference, Conference on Disarmament**) to promote the entry into force of the CTBT. Furthermore, France participated in all initiatives undertaken within the **European Union** aimed at the Treaty's entry into force.	
Japan	September 2003	Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered a speech at the **Conference on Disarmament**, stressing the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	September 2003	Japan co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	
	September 2003	Japan stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT by submitting a text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on nuclear disarmament.	
	May 2004	Jointly with Germany, Japan held, in Berlin, an **Experts' Discussion on the Potential Civil and Scientific Applications of the CTBT Verification Technologies**.	
	September 2004	Japan co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
	September 2004	Japan stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT by submitting a text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on nuclear disarmament.	
	23 September 2004	Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs co-hosted the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by a further 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who "reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".
	May 2005	Japan organized the **Informal CTBT Friends' Meeting** during the **2005 NPT Review Conference**.	
	May 2005	Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT in his speech at the **2005 NPT Review Conference** and through the submission of a proposal "21 Measures for the 21st Century".	
Mexico	September 2003	As a member of the group, Mexico sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution entitled *Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda*.	
	September 2004	As a member of the group, Mexico sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s resolution entitled *Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments*.	
	21 September 2004	During the fifty-ninth session of the **General Assembly**, in the First Committee, Mexico together with the member States of the **New Agenda Coalition** published an *editorial article* in the *International Herald Tribune*, urging the CTBT's entry into force.	

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
	23 September 2004	Mexico co-sponsored the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued on 23 September 2004, on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly**.	
	December 2003-December 2004	Together with Australia and New Zealand, Mexico submitted, in the First Committee of the **General Assembly**, the texts adopted as resolutions 58/71 and 59/109 entitled, *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	
	May 2005	As a member of the group, Mexico sponsored the **New Agenda Coalition**'s *Opening Statement* and the *Recommendations to Main Committee One* of the **2005 NPT Review Conference**.	Recommendation 1: To agree that all States should spare no efforts to achieve universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
Morocco	September 2003-May 2005	Over the period under consideration, Morocco has continuously supported resolutions on the CTBT at the **General Assembly**. Morocco participates, on a regular basis, in the **sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization** as well as in the **meetings of its subsidiary bodies**. Morocco participates in all **consultations aimed at promoting the Treaty and facilitating its early entry into force**.	
Netherlands	23 September 2004	The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs attended, on behalf of the EU, the **CTBT Friends' Meeting**, held on the margins of the **General Assembly**, and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by a further 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

State	*Date*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
			The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs underlined, on behalf of the EU, the importance the EU attaches to the early entry into force of the CTBT.
Nigeria	23 September 2004	Nigeria's Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the **General Assembly** and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by a further 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
	September 2003-June 2005	Over the period under consideration, Nigeria has continuously supported resolutions on the CTBT at the **General Assembly**.	
		Nigeria participates, on a regular basis, in the **sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization** as well as in the **meetings of its subsidiary bodies**.	
		Nigeria participates in all **consultations aimed at promoting the Treaty and facilitating its early entry into force**.	
Norway	September 2003	Norway co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	
	September 2004	Norway co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	
	23 September 2004	Norway's Minister of Foreign Affairs co-hosted the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly**, and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by a further 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

State	*Date*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	May 2005	Norway reiterated the requirement of an early entry into force of the CTBT at the **2005 NPT Review Conference**.	
Republic of Korea	23 September 2004	The Republic of Korea's Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting**, held on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly**, and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by a further 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
Russian Federation	23 September 2004	The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting** held on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly** and co-sponsored the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	The Joint Ministerial Statement was signed by a further 69 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who reaffirmed [their] support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
Turkey	September 2003	Turkey co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	
	September 2004	Turkey co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	
	September 2004	Turkey's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting**, held on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly**, and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	
Ukraine	September 2003-September 2004	Ukraine co-sponsored the text adopted as the **General Assembly** resolution on the CTBT.	
	September 2004	The Ukrainian Minister for Foreign Affairs attended the **CTBT Friends' Meeting**, held on the margins of the session of the **General Assembly**, and signed the *Joint Ministerial Statement* issued at that meeting.	

State	Date	Activities and content	Comments
2. Multilateral level			
2 (b). Regional			
Azerbaijan	13-14 December 2004	Azerbaijan hosted the **Expert Follow-Up Meeting on the Establishment of a Regional Cooperation Centre for CTBT Purposes for States from Central Asia and the Caucasus**. Twenty-three representatives from the following nine States participated in the meeting: **Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine** and **Uzbekistan**.	The meeting provided a forum to exchange information and experience on the effective implementation of the CTBT, and to discuss the possibility of establishing the projected Regional Cooperation Centre.
	25-27 March 2005	Azerbaijan hosted a **Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States from Central Asia and the Caucasus**. The workshop was attended by representatives from eight States in the subregion: **Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Turkey** and **Uzbekistan**.	The workshop raised awareness of the CTBT and fostered cooperation among participating States through exploration of avenues to promote the Treaty in the subregion. On the margins of the workshop, the Executive Secretary met with the President of the Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President of the National Academy of Sciences. All reiterated Azerbaijan's full support for the Treaty.
Canada	June 2004	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Canada co-sponsored resolution AG/RES 2008 (XXXIV-O/04) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution recognized, inter alia, "the value of the [CTBT] in strengthening nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regimes and its contribution to the consolidation and maintenance of international peace and security". It further reaffirmed the "need for universal adoption of the CTBT" and "urge[d] States of the Hemisphere to implement" measures adopted at the 2003 Article XIV Conference, as well as to sign and ratify the CTBT, for those that had not yet done so.

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
	2004	In the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**, Canada advocated the alliance's support for the ratification, early entry into force and full implementation of the CTBT.	This is reflected in the updated 2004 NATO Fact Sheets, which "lay out the determination and realism demonstrated by [NATO members] in their pursuit of a wide-ranging and ambitious arms control agenda, as an integral part of NATO security policy".
	2005	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Canada co-sponsored draft resolution AG/doc.4425/05 entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution, which restates the same support to the CTBT as resolution AG/RES 2008 (XXXIV-O/04), was approved as a draft and was submitted to the 35th Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly scheduled for 5-7 June 2005.
Mexico	November 2003	Mexico sponsored resolution CG/Res. 49 entitled *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*, which was adopted by the **Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean**.	
	June 2004	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Mexico sponsored resolution AG/RES 2008 (XXXIV-O/04) entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution recognized, inter alia, "the value of the [CTBT] in strengthening nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regimes and its contribution to the consolidation and maintenance of international peace and security". It further reaffirmed the "need for universal adoption of the CTBT", and "urge[d] States of the Hemisphere to implement" measures adopted at the 2003 Article XIV Conference, as well as to sign and ratify the CTBT, for those that had not yet done so.

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
	April 2005	Mexico hosted the **Conference of Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones** and sponsored the *Declaration* of that conference.	Paragraph 23 of the Declaration states: "We reiterate our position for the total elimination of all nuclear testing and stress the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including by all nuclear-weapon States, which inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. We highlight the importance of maintaining a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of that Treaty. We reiterate that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all signatories, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to nuclear disarmament would be essential."
	April 2005	Mexico facilitated the organization of a **Seminar to Raise Awareness of the CTBT**, as a side event of the **Conference of Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones**.	Several delegations as well as representatives of international and regional organizations and NGOs attended the seminar.
	June 2005	Within the framework of the **Organization of American States**, Mexico co-sponsored draft resolution AG/doc.4425/05 entitled *Inter-American support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*.	The resolution, which restates the same support to the CTBT as resolution AG/RES 2008 (XXXIV-O/04), was approved as a draft and was submitted to the 35th Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly scheduled for 5-7 June 2005.
Ukraine	September 2003-2005	Pursuant to measure (d) of the 2003 Article XIV Conference Final Declaration, Ukraine was included in the contact list of countries to assist the coordinator in promoting activities enhancing the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State	Date	Activities and context	Comments
	2004	Ukraine hosted the **regional training course for operators of very small aperture terminals and Czech National Data Centres** on the basis of primary seismic station PS45 and the Ukrainian NDC. Twenty representatives from the following States participated in the training: **Australia, Austria, Armenia, France, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, the Russian Federation, the United States of America** and **Zambia**	